

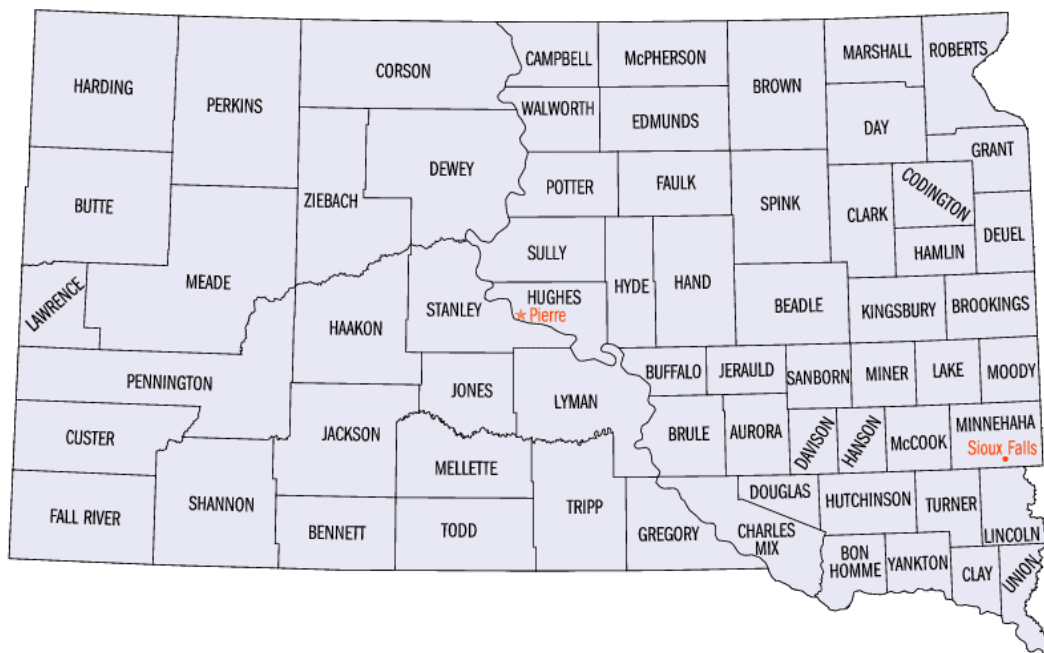
# Office of National Drug Control Policy

## Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

### Sioux Falls, South Dakota

#### Profile of Drug Indicators

August 2002



ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse staff compiled this profile by using the most recent data available from open sources. The data presented are as accurate as the sources from which they were drawn. The information contained in this profile should not be used to rank or compare States or jurisdictions, due to differences in data collection and reporting methods.

## **Sioux Falls, South Dakota**

The following profile contains information on demographics, political figures, programs, crime, drug use, drug trafficking, and enforcement statistics.

### **Demographics<sup>1</sup>**

- Population (2000 Census): 123,975
- Race/Ethnicity (2000 Census): 90.9% white; 1.8% black/African American; 2.1% American Indian/Alaska Native; 1.2% Asian; 0.1% other race; 1.5% two or more races; 2.5% Hispanic/Latino
- Sioux Falls is located in Lincoln and Minnehaha Counties

### **Politics**

- Mayor: Dave Munson<sup>2</sup>
- City Council: Gerald Beninga, Kenyon Gleason, Andy Howes, Kevin Kavanaugh, De Knudson, Curtis Rust, Darrin Smith, Kermit Staggers<sup>3</sup>
- Chief of Police: Clark Quiring<sup>4</sup>

### **Programs/Initiatives**

- High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)<sup>5</sup>  
Designated in 1996, the Midwest HIDTA addresses the problems of methamphetamine in a six state region consisting of counties in Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota, including Lincoln and Minnehaha counties. The region's position in the "Heart of America" provides a fertile environment for the production and distribution of methamphetamine.
- Crime Free Multi-Housing Program<sup>6</sup>  
Initiated in 1997, the Crime Free Multi-Housing Program is a partnership between law enforcement and rental property managers to help tenants, owners and managers keep drugs, gangs and other illegal activity out of rental property. As of December 2000, there were approximately 110 apartment complexes in Sioux Falls participating in the program.
- Crime Free Mobile Home Park Program<sup>7</sup>  
Introduced in 1998, the Mobile Home Park Program is similar to the Crime Free Multi-Housing Program except that it involves mobile home parks. As of December 2000, there were ten mobile and manufactured home parks participating in the Sioux Falls program.
- Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Program<sup>8</sup>  
There are two full-time Sioux Falls Police Department officers assigned to the DARE program during the school year. During 2000, DARE curriculum was taught to approximately 1,800 students in more than seventy classrooms in the city.
- Project ALERT<sup>9</sup>  
Project ALERT is a school-based prevention program for middle school students that focuses on alcohol, tobacco, marijuana and inhalant use. The main goals of the program are to prevent adolescent non-users from experimenting with drugs and to prevent youths who are already experimenting from becoming more regular users. In 1997, South Dakota became the first state to expand Project ALERT to high school

students. Students in Sioux Falls are currently taking part in the Project ALERT program.

### **Federal Funding**

- Drug-Free Communities Support Program<sup>10</sup>  
No community coalitions in Sioux Falls have ever received funding through the Drug-Free Communities Support Program.
- Executive Office for Weed and Seed<sup>11</sup>  
There are no sites in Sioux Falls that have received official recognition and funding as Weed and Seed sites.
- Discretionary funding from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) was not provided to any grantees in Sioux Falls in FY 2001.<sup>12</sup>

### **Crime and Drug-Related Crime**

- The Sioux Falls Police Department reported 1,139 narcotics cases in 2000.<sup>13</sup>

Number of Drug Cases, Sioux Falls, 1996-2000

Year	Cases
1996	856
1997*	978
1998*	920
1999	1,059
2000	1,139

\*Denotes NIBRS Classification System

- During 2000, the Sioux Falls Police Identification Section logged 4,560 drug/drug-related items into evidence. Chemical analysis was performed on 552 items suspected of being illegal or abused substances. This is more than double the number of analysis tests conducted in 1999.<sup>14</sup>
- Preliminary data indicate that there were two murder offenses known to police in Sioux Falls during 2001.<sup>15</sup>

Number of Index Offenses Known to Police, Sioux Falls, 2000-2001

Offense	2000	2001
Murder	2	2
Forcible rape	81	76
Robbery	55	38
Aggravated assault	263	208
Burglary	603	681
Larceny-theft	3,049	2,943
Motor vehicle theft	234	182
Arson	32	38
Crime index total	4,287	4,130

## Drugs

### ➤ Cocaine

Crack and powder cocaine are considered “somewhat available” in Sioux Falls. A small rock (0.3-0.5 grams) of crack and a gram of powder cocaine each cost approximately \$100. White adolescents and young adults are the groups most likely to use crack. Treatment sources indicate that clients occasionally inject crack. Powder cocaine and marijuana are sometimes combined in Sioux Falls.<sup>16</sup>

### ➤ Heroin

*Pulse Check* sources indicate that heroin is “not very available” in Sioux Falls. Those who do use heroin are typically white individuals between the ages of eighteen and thirty. Injection and snorting are both popular methods of administering heroin in the city.<sup>17</sup>

### ➤ Marijuana

Marijuana is widely available in Sioux Falls. Locally produced commercial grade marijuana is the most common variety found in the city. Mexican commercial grade marijuana, the second most frequently found variety, typically costs \$350-\$450 for a quarter pound and \$100-\$200 for one ounce.<sup>18</sup>

### ➤ Methamphetamine

The number of clandestine methamphetamine labs has been on the rise in the area over the past few years.<sup>19</sup> Methamphetamine is considered “widely available” in Sioux Falls and costs \$80-\$100 per gram. After the events of September 11, 2001, the number of small local methamphetamine labs increased, possibly to compensate for the lower levels of the drug entering the United States. *Pulse Check* sources indicate that methamphetamine contributes to the most serious consequences in Sioux Falls.<sup>20</sup>

### ➤ Other Drugs<sup>21</sup>

- The availability of diverted OxyContin increased from spring 2001 to fall 2001. OxyContin abusers tend to also abuse other prescription substances. Abuse and diverted sales of OxyContin continue to emerge in the rave and nightclub scenes in Sioux Falls.
- An increase in GHB availability has been reported in Sioux Falls.
- Amphetamine and mescaline are used as adulterants to ecstasy (MDMA) in Sioux Falls. One MDMA pill typically costs \$30-\$50. Some users ingest MDMA by crushing and snorting the tablets.

## Enforcement

### ➤ Midwest HIDTA initiatives found in South Dakota:<sup>22</sup>

- Sioux Falls Methamphetamine Task Force: Members of this task force target methamphetamine manufacturing, importation, and distribution organizations operating in Sioux Falls and other parts of South Dakota.
- South Dakota Investigation Support: Members of this task force coordinate methamphetamine efforts in South Dakota through increased investigations, providing officer training and an intelligence analyst to increase the number of investigations and prosecutions related to methamphetamine.
- Pennington County Methamphetamine Task Force: Members of this task force target methamphetamine manufacturing, importation, and distribution organizations operating in Pennington County and elsewhere in South Dakota.

- Sioux Falls Police Department personnel attended trainings on the following drug-related topics during 2000:<sup>23</sup>
  - drug-impaired driver detection
  - clandestine laboratories
  - criminal patrol drug enforcement
- As of October 31, 2000, there were 196 full-time law enforcement employees in Sioux Falls.<sup>24</sup>

### **Trafficking and Seizures**

- From spring 2001 to fall 2001, the number of small, local methamphetamine labs seized in Sioux Falls increased.<sup>25</sup>
- During 2000, the Sioux Falls Police Department seized 5,525 grams of methamphetamine.<sup>26</sup>

Amount of Drugs Seized, Sioux Falls, 1996-2000

Drug Type	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
Cocaine (grams)	647.68	164.62	461.5	171.4	182.7
Methamphetamine (grams)	478	984	2,336	5,356	5,525
Marijuana (pounds)	40.5	26.16	28.52	77.2	115.5

- Sioux Falls Police Department canine teams were involved in the following drug seizures during 2000:<sup>27</sup>
  - 1,081.19 grams of marijuana
  - 37.5 grams of cocaine
  - 8 pounds and 120.1 grams of methamphetamine
- The availability of illegal drugs, particularly heroin, declined in Sioux Falls following the events of September 11, 2001.<sup>28</sup>

### **Courts**

- As of June 6, 2002, there were no drug courts in existence or being planned in Sioux Falls.<sup>29</sup>

### **Corrections**

- The South Dakota State Penitentiary and the Jameson Annex are located in Sioux Falls. On July 31, 2002, there were 780 adult male offenders in the State Penitentiary and 351 adult male offenders in the Jameson Annex. Chemical dependency treatment is available at both of the facilities.<sup>30</sup>

### **Consequences of Use**

- During 2000, there was one drug-induced death reported to the Drug Abuse Warning Network by medical examiners in Sioux Falls.<sup>31</sup>
- Several users who were combining marijuana with a substance called “red rock” thought they had purchased opium. Upon testing, however, it was found that the substance was actually methamphetamine.<sup>32</sup>

## Treatment

- The number of adolescents (13-17 years) admitted to inpatient substance abuse treatment programs increased sharply since September 11, 2001. The admissions typically involved methamphetamine or heavy marijuana use.<sup>33</sup>
- There are no methadone treatment programs located in Sioux Falls.<sup>34</sup>
- Sioux Falls treatment sources indicate an increase in the number of novice methamphetamine users (those who have used the drug for less than one year before entering treatment). The number of novice OxyContin and MDMA users entering treatment also increased from spring 2001 to fall 2001.<sup>35</sup>

## Sources

<sup>1</sup> U.S. Census Bureau Web site: <http://www.census.gov>

<sup>2</sup> Sioux Falls Mayor's Web site: <http://www.sioxfordalls.org/mayor/index.asp>

<sup>3</sup> Sioux Falls City Council Web site: <http://www.sioxfordalls.org/council/index.asp>

<sup>4</sup> Sioux Falls Police Department Web site: <http://www.sioxfordalls.org/police/index.asp>

<sup>5</sup> Office of National Drug Control Policy, Midwest High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Web site: [http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/hidta/frames\\_midw.html](http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/hidta/frames_midw.html)

<sup>6</sup> Sioux Falls Police Department, Crime Free Multi-Housing Program Web site: <http://www.sioxfordalls.org/police/multihousing.asp>

<sup>7</sup> Sioux Falls Police Department, Crime Prevention: <http://www.sioxfordalls.org/police/prevention.asp>

<sup>8</sup> Sioux Falls Police Department, DARE Program site: <http://www.sioxfordalls.org/police/dare.asp>

<sup>9</sup> Project ALERT Web site: <http://www.projectalert.best.org/>

<sup>10</sup> Drug-Free Communities Support Program Web site: <http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/dfcs/index.html>

<sup>11</sup> Executive Office for Weed and Seed Web site: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/eows/>

<sup>12</sup> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, FY 2001 State Funding data: <http://www.samhsa.gov/funding/funding.html>

<sup>13</sup> Sioux Falls Police Department, Narcotics Division: <http://www.sioxfordalls.org/police/narcotics.asp>

<sup>14</sup> Sioux Falls Police Department, Identification Section: <http://www.sioxfordalls.org/police/identification.asp>

<sup>15</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime Trends: 2001 Preliminary Figures*, June 24, 2002: <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/01prelim.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse, Reporting Period June – December 2001*, April 2002: <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/2001/index.html>

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.

<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> Sioux Falls Police Department, Narcotics Division: <http://www.sioxfordalls.org/police/narcotics.asp>

<sup>20</sup> Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse, Reporting Period June – December 2001*, April 2002: <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/2001/index.html>

<sup>21</sup> Ibid.

<sup>22</sup> Office of National Drug Control Policy, Midwest High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Web site: [http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/hidta/frames\\_midw.html](http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/hidta/frames_midw.html)

<sup>23</sup> Sioux Falls Police Department, Patrol Division: <http://www.sioxfordalls.org/police/patrol.asp>

<sup>24</sup> Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Crime in the United States, 2000*, October 2001: <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/00cius.htm>

<sup>25</sup> Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse, Reporting Period June – December 2001*, April 2002: <http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/2001/index.html>

<sup>26</sup> Sioux Falls Police Department, Narcotics Division: <http://www.sioxfordalls.org/police/narcotics.asp>

<sup>27</sup> Sioux Falls Police Department, Patrol Division: <http://www.sioxfordalls.org/police/patrol.asp>

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<sup>28</sup> Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse, Reporting Period June – December 2001*, April 2002:

<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/2001/index.html>

<sup>29</sup> Office of Justice Programs Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project, *Summary of Drug Court Activity by State and County*, June 6, 2002

<sup>30</sup> South Dakota Department of Corrections, <http://www.state.sd.us/corrections/corrections.html>

<sup>31</sup> Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, *Mortality Data from the Drug Abuse Warning Network 2000*, January 2002: <http://www.samhsa.gov/oas/DAWN/mortality2k.pdf>

<sup>32</sup> Office of National Drug Control Policy, *Pulse Check: Trends in Drug Abuse, Reporting Period June – December 2001*, April 2002:

<http://www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov/publications/drugfact/pulsechk/2001/index.html>

<sup>33</sup> Ibid.

<sup>34</sup> Ibid.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid.

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